

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

WHOLE NO. 335

Dougall, McMucken, Morrison, Mowat, Blair,
ro, Notman, Patrick, Walker Powell, Robin
son, Rymal, William Scott, Sherwood, Short

Mr. Thibodeau moved the House to adjourn on and take the vote on the Double Majority. The motion for adjournment was carried by 57 to 45, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

TUESDAY, JULY 15th, 1898

The Speaker took the chair at ten o'clock. Mr. Hogan resumed the adjourned debate on the Hon. J. S. Macdonald's motion of no confidence in the administration, and in doing so took a review of the present state of parties in the country and in the House,—there being a majority from Upper Canada against the Ministry, and a majority from Lower

Canada in their favor. The Attorney General West had possessed at one period a large share of the confidence of the people of Upper Canada, but, if he went before them now, with the fact that he had been legislating for Upper Canada with a Lower Canada majority, and making appointments for Upper Canada against the will of its representatives, he would

After a few remarks by Mr. Thibaudeau, vote was taken on the resolution, which was negatived by 47 to 37.

When the House again met at 3 p.m.,
The following bills were also read a third time and passed :
Bill to incorporate the Society of Joiners and Carpenters of Montreal.—Mr. Dorion.
Bill to amend the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act, and the Acts amending the same.

Bill to legalize the By-law, No. 18, of the village of Ingersoll, for raising a certain amount of money—Dr. Connor.

Bill intitled "An Act to remedy certain informalities, with respect to the assessment rolls of the town of Windsor, in the county of Essex," (from Legislative Council)—Mr. R.

Bill further to amend the Act incorporating the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Rail Road Company—Hon. Mr. Drummond.
On motion of Hon. Mr. Cayley,
The resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole relative to the Tariff, Excise, and Tonnage Duty, were read and

On the motion that they be read a second time.

Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that it be referred back to the Committee, with a view to a better adjustment of the Customs Duties, by substituting *ad valorem* for specific on all articles now charged or proposed.

A long and stormy debate followed; the amendment was lost on a division.

Mr. Patrick then moved that the resolution be not now read a second time, but that it be reconsidered for the purpose of striking out the words "and the

be re-committed to the purpose, or not, of printing paper from the list on which 5 per cent is charged, and restoring it to articles paying 5 per cent. It was said books should be admitted into the country free, because by placing a duty on them, it would be put upon knowledge. He maintained that this argument applied equally to newspapers.

Mr. Brown said it was not pretended a large amount of paper was imported; the whole object of the tax was to place 220 newspaper establishments in Canada the mercy of a handful of paper-makers.

Hon. Mr. Cayley said the Government taken off the charge for conveying news

Dr. Connor had understood from persons engaged in the trade, that upon no other article was there such objection to a tax as that on paper. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Dorion moved that said, not otherwise specified, be placed on the list of articles on which are charged 20 per cent.

After some remarks by Mr. Dubord, Mr. Mattice, the amendment was negative a division.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment

Negatived by 47 to 20.
Mr. Mackenzie moved "another amendment to reduce the tax on imported molasses (two-pence to one penny a gallon; the duty on yeast two cents a pound, and on raw sugar

Negatived by 47 to 15.
Mr. Mackenzie next moved an amendment to strike out the resolution admitting win officers' mess duty free.
Negatived by 42 to 14.
The resolution imposing the 20 per duties was carried on a division of 45 to

Mr. Mackenzie moved to reduce the
on cotton goods; iron, and hardware, from
to 10 per cent.
Negatived by 50 to 2.
The House then adjourned at a quarter
from two.

as the worldling does his wealth'; the motto of the latter is, 'Swift to gain and slow to spend'; and the motto of the former is, 'Swift to hear, slow to speak.'

THE COPPERSMITH.—A Wesleyan. The author was engaged in preaching a collection sermon, and pleaded earnestly that the copper-smith would buy him a good collection.

At the conclusion, the plates were produced and the good man perceiving that gold and not silver, was the prominent coin, with great solemnity: "I perceive, my brethren, that now, as in the days of Paul, Alerio the copper-smith has done us much evil."

Mac- claring, I should have been invited to
dinner, but it was washing day.

New Advertisements.

Splendid Farm for Sale—John H. West.
Dodge, Simpson & Dunsmuir.
House and Lot for Sale—T. Winn.
Excursion—O. S. & H. R. R.
Phrenology—Prof. Griwald.

Money Received.

On account of New Era since July 3rd 1898.
John Millard 76 61; J. Henry, 34 81; J. Brigham 76 61; H. Campbell 76 61; Martin Bogan 76 61; D. Dillman 76 61; J. Swire 109; A. Young 81; Dr. J. Hunter, 34 81; Wm. Manne 76 61; Thomas Paisley 76 61; S. Davis 104; Joshua Bogan 76 61; W. B. Sullivan per Dr. H. 76 61; Geo. A. Walton, 76 61; H. L. Lom 76 61; Joseph Taylor 76 61; J. S. Wilkin 76 61; Wm. Wilkin per J. S. W. 76 61; Henry Smelser 34 81; John Terry 154; Thos. Graham per J. M. R. 76 61; A. B. Brown 76 61; Robert Gilroy 76 61.

Agents for the "New Era"

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashby & Macbail.
KETTLEBY.—Mr. S. Shiller.
LEEDSTOWN.—Mr. J. P. Pearson.
BROWNVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BOULEE.—Mr. John Bouley.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.
EASTVILLE.—Mr. J. Quibell.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday July 23, 1898.

General Summary.

OF "An Observer," and also a letter from Mr. J. A. D., has been unavoidably crowded out of this issue. We shall give them next week.

By referring to our Advertising columns it will be seen that a grand Excursion takes place on the 28th inst. Tickets can be had in Newmarket, of Mr. Thos. Nixon.

The examination of pupils attending the Common School, Newmarket, takes place this day—commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Let every parent, interested in the prosperity of the school, attend.

At a meeting of the friends of the Branch Bible Society in this place, held last week, between \$120 and \$140 were subscribed towards the funds of that institution. The meeting was held in the W. M. Church, and was more numerous attended than on any previous occasion.

In company with our friend Dr. J. Hunter, we paid a visit across Lake Ontario, to Youngstown, Lewiston, Queenston and Niagara. Fruit, on the American side, will be a total failure. We saw peach orchards, of fifteen acres in size, from which not five baskets of peaches will be gathered. Apples, too are equally scarce. Vegetables, however, look fine and healthy. In Canada, we found farmers complaining of misty wheat.

To those parties both out and in this Municipality, who have been predicting high taxes for the Village as soon as we become incorporated, we beg to state—that our taxes will be something like one eighth less than when connected with Whitechurch, while the Council will be able to expend \$1,000, compared with \$360, including statute labor, of last year.

An article having reference to our Schools, and the action of the late School meeting, has been unavoidably crowded out. We shall probably give our views next week, meanwhile we recommend the inhabitants to sign a requisition to the Reeve, calling a public meeting, to decide how the Reserve money due this municipality should be expended.

Double Majority.

The recent mass-meeting, and the disgraceful conduct of the miserable tools of a corrupt and falling Government, cannot pass without notice by the country press. That Canada is now governed by Lower Canadian influence and Upper Canadian rascality, is now so palpable, that language becomes too feeble to express the sentiments of the more respectable class of community in this Province: and that the man who possesses the greatest interest in the country, both landed and monetary, should at the same time wield a less influence than the penniless rascally who is paid by an unprincipled Administration to raise a hue and cry, and vaunt his strength of arm, is morally and physically wrong. While such a state of things is allowed to exist, the prospects of the country must wane and our laws be disregarded. No one can expect a Ministry compelled to rely on the efforts of men dragged from a wretched obscurity into seats in Parliament, not for their good qualities, but for their possession of qualifications which none but the most degraded rascals would care to boast of.

Whatever claims Mr. McDonald may have once upon the sympathies of the country, he has long since lost—lost, in a measure, by becoming the tool of Lower Canadian Jesuitical influence; and in a far more degrading manner, by making associates and help mates of such men as Powell, Burton, Ferguson, Fellows, A. Morrison, the junior member for Toronto, and several others, remarkable alone for their ignorance—their assurance and their rascality. We are sorry for the Attorney-General: for however opposed to a man we may be, politically—we always respect talent, when used towards an honorable end. His fall will be doubly embittered by the reflection of what he might have been, had that talent been directed in a proper channel; and his ruin will not be any the less galling because shared by a Powell, a Lyon Fellows or an Angus Morrison. The evils under which the country at present labors, are the results of his misdirected talent; and with our cotemporary of the Colonist, we regret that Mr. McDonald has altogether overlooked his mark as a commander. Had his actions been honorable instead of truckling to unprincipled politicians in order to sustain himself in power, he would, on being driven to opposition, carried with him the respect of his political opponents: but not so now.

"Whither are we drifting?" How are existing evils to be corrected? When will speculation and fraud receive its just deserts? These questions are hourly suggested to the mind of every reader of Parliamentary reports and returns. We can perceive a remedy, in our humble opinion; and now that a proper Representation has been decided by the present House, it is to us the only one available.

There are but two alternatives before us—either a Dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, or the adoption of the Double Majority principle. We are not among those who imagine that those friendly to Representation being based upon population compromise any principle by supporting the Double Majority scheme; for although the representation of Upper Canada might be increased, that need not affect the position that a Ministry should possess the confidence of a majority of both sections of the Province. That a line does exist, and will continue to exist, between the two sections of the country, cannot be denied; and so long as Canada is a Province, just so long will measures be enacted applying to one section of the country alone. Hence the necessity, and particularly under our present difficulties, of the adoption of the Double Majority principle. What is the present condition of the country? The Lower Canadian members stand together like one man. On all the great questions affecting the interests of Upper Canada, there is but one desire, and that is—to prevent those measures being carried. How is it with Western members? One-third become false to every pledge, and to every principle of honor, by upholding and voting with the Lower Province, for the sake of office and pelf, and the remainder ineffectually struggle to maintain the rights of their constituents. Even the Upper Canadian portion of the Administration hold their seats in office through subservience to eastern principles; and so long as the single Majority rules, this state of things must continue. But give us the Double Majority system—let Upper Canada support or condemn its own Ministers, and we shall soon have honest, industrious and independent men filling every responsible office. Representation by Population and the abolition of Sectarian Schools are two of the most important questions before the country; and they can only be carried out by following the course we propose. Men are but human; and it can scarcely be expected that the Lower Canadians will go against self-interest. We, however, frankly admit, that there may be objections raised to the system proposed; but what are they, to the great and certain results? 1. On the one hand, a corrupt Administration overthrown; and on the other, the necessity of extreme measures avoided. We may return to this subject.

The Political Position of Orangemen.

Having in our last issue reported at some length, the celebration in this district of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, we consider it a fit opportunity to call the attention of the Order, to the unenviable position they are now occupying in the political affairs of the country.

At the last election, a desperate effort was made by the leading Orangemen to sustain J. A. Macdonald and his administration. In these Canadian the battle was never fiercer, nor the means to aid the ministerial more inimical to British freedom, as the attempts to corrupt the elective franchise aimed a direct blow at all that elevates Britain above the darkest despotism.

How has John A. requited this sacrifice of principle and patriotism? We would ask the sincere and honest Orangemen. What party during the session has carried out the true principles, and endeavored to secure the rights and sustain the interests of the Orange Body? Who vindicated and maintained the honor of the Institution when bitterly assailed in the House? When the papists of Toronto presented a petition to Parliament setting forth Orangemen as the basest of mankind, guilty of murder, perjury, and every species of black rascality—praying the Legislature to outlaw and utterly disfranchise 100,000 good and true—that no one should be suffered to hold any office or sit as jurymen, who is pledged to support the principles of civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the Prince of Orange to Britons in 1688, did John A. Macdonald stand forth the champion of Protestant loyalty, and repel the base imputation by kicking out the petition? Not he did nothing of the kind. He prostrated himself before the magic wand of the Vatican, and moved that the petition be received. Should Orangemen pocket this insult of the Premier, and still give him a warm support, the world will have just reason to believe the imputations of the petitioners not wholly without foundation, for surely a set of creatures so debased, so thoroughly corrupted, and so insensible to all the finer feelings which enable humanity, are not worthy of the common rights of citizenship.

Again, we would ask, who did stand up in defence of civil liberty, equal rights, and the character of Orange Loyalty? George Brown, the leader of the loyal Opposition—the very man the birching press represent as the deadly enemy of the Order, rose like a young giant stimulated with a burning insult, and vindicated the character of Orangemen with a spirit and eloquence worthy of an Anglo-Saxon leader. He dissected the corrupt schemes of the petitioners and their accomplices, and laid open to view the whole plot, to remove all of loyalty from office, and then rule directly, as is now done indirectly, the whole country by a foreign hierarchy. Let every Orangeman who believes in the spirit of British fair-play, read the debate on that petition, and then say who is worthy of Orange support.—John A. Macdonald or Geo. Brown.

Again, we would ask, what was the conduct of the administration towards the Orange Incorporation Bill? Did the Premier, "Bro. Macdonald," for whom Orangemen have put forth all their strength, give this desirable measure his support? Did he marshal his supporters to sustain this measure with the same earnestness he called up his minions to support Papist incorporation? No! he allowed it to be strangled in the cradle, and joined with his French masters in singing a requiem over its tomb. The Ministry and their Orange supporters go for every Nunery Bill, however opposed to justice and liberty; but when Orangemen for an Act, simply to enable them to hold land enough for the erection of a hall,

the whole power of Protestantism is arrayed against them, and they are driven like a lot of whipped puppies back to their kennels, while a few of the fiercer curs are appeased with a bone.

We are proud to say that the members for North and East York, North and South Ontario, together with most of the Upper Canada Opposition, showed their sense of justice by supporting this measure, while we pity in our hearts the poor spiritless Orangemen thus crushed beneath a priest-ridden Government of their own creation.

If Orangemen are actuated by a spirit of patriotism, how can they stand by and see their country robbed, ruined, and degraded? and if they are bound to support the protestant religion, how can they assist in riveting upon her the claims of papal despotism? Orangemen are accused of being bound together by the ties of corruption, totally destitute of one spark of patriotism, or one gleam of inspiration, and if they support the wholesale plunder of Cayley, the sale of offices by Macdonald, the infamous rascality of Allan, the retention of the blackguard Fellows, the disgusting bullying of Brooks, "the beauty of Carlton," the selling of 50,000 acres of public domain, the sites of immense cities, for \$250, and the erection of universities in the midst of the Western Protestant population, the public will look with alarming suspicion upon an institution which, while professing to spring from a desire to sustain the ALTA and the Throne, is polluting every stream of patriotism and Christianity. We still believe that the great heart of the Orange Body beats with the noble aspiration of their revered forefathers, and that they have been misled by political Judases; and we feel confident too, that the day is not far distant, when they will come forward with the same indomitable energy and dauntless courage that met the papal hosts on the immortal twelfth, and aid their fellow protestants in expelling from the land a foreign enemy and his fanatical oppression.

While we are on the subject, we should like to have Orangemen define their position on the question of representation in such a manner as to be understood. The Grand Lodge issued an edict commanding every Bro. to support representation by population and territory. Now, what does this mean? Can any one tell us?

The territory of Lower Canada is vastly more extensive than that of the Upper Province, and it is evident if territory enters largely into the basis of representation, the French will overwhelm us with numbers, and our cherished institutions, Christian Sabbath, and vernacular tongue, would soon be obliterated by worse than Vandal hordes.

Orangemen should come out manfully, and announce to the public on which side they intend to engage in the great battle soon to be fought in the Province, between the armies of the Vatican and those of the Court of St. James—for come it will, and the sooner the better. It is impossible to continue to serve two masters. If Orangemen intend to follow their leaders and take common cause with the papists in the coming struggle, it is high time it should be known, and those who have been deceived by expecting to find, when they joined, the old land marks of the Order still standing, should sound the alarm and leave at once the camp of traitors in disguise.

We say in conclusion, if Orangemen show their devotion to the great principles of the Reformation of 1688, and assist in hurrying from power more intolerable enemies to Christian purity, than James and his servile ministry, we shall have the Orange banner waving over our office on the next twelfth, and saw "the Protestant Boys" on our old fiddle with unutterable delight.

Newmarket School Meeting.

Pursuant to announcement, a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Newmarket, took place in the School House, Prospect Street, on Friday, last the 16th inst.

Mr. J. Caldwell was elected chairman, and Mr. Alexander Secretary. The Chairman then read the notice calling the meeting, and stated the object, viz., for the inhabitants to take into consideration the propriety of enlarging the present school accommodation. The Trustees were desirous of giving satisfaction; but finding that some of the inhabitants desired additional accommodation, while others thought there was no necessity for it, this meeting had been called to let the people decide. He should, therefore leave the matter in the hands of the rate-payers.

Dr. Hunter then rose and said he considered the first question should be—Do we require additional School accommodation? The Trustees should bring the facts before the meeting, and then the rate-payers could take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Nixon said he presumed the Secretary to the Board had plans and specifications, and, also, no doubt, a proposition to submit to the meeting.

Mr. Rogers said—being the person who brought up the subject of school enlargement before the Board, he might be expected to give his views. However, he was willing to submit to the rate-payers. It did strike him that we should have better accommodation, although the present building was equal to any north of Toronto. Two teachers in one room, in his view of the matter, was like putting two carpenters to work upon the same side of a workbench—or two Ministers preaching at the same time in one room; all was confusion. We had two schools taught in this one building, and the Trustees were agreed that the children could not be taught successfully; and as no member had expressed himself in favor of altering the present House, it then became a question whether they had not better build further accommodation. It was true, the times were hard; but he was favorable to borrowing the money, and have the taxation extend over a period of two or three years, as the work could be done for from 25 to 35% per cent below the prices of the past few years, and lumber could be got remarkably low. So far as the school in the large room was concerned, it was quite sufficient for the boys, and would be for a few years to come. He thought we should have a school room for the girls; where needle-work &c., might be taught. The number of children attending this school

during the past five months were, for February 112; March, 129; April, 120; May, 103; June 93—making an average of about 111 scholars. The falling off during the last month was owing principally to the establishing of private schools, in which there were now 52 pupils. No private school could compete with the common school; and had they sufficient accommodation, the children now attending the private schools would attend the common school. He did not come to the meeting to make propositions; but he could state for the information of those present that a building capable of accommodating 60 or 70 scholars could be erected for \$200, or thereabouts.

Dr. Bentley asked—what was the average attendance of boys and girls?

Mr. Hughes, (Trustee,) replied by stating they had not the register.

Mr. Cook thought the question for this meeting simply resolved itself to this—Do we want additional School accommodation? Mr. Nixon then moved—that having heard the Report of the Secretary, this meeting is of opinion that more school accommodation is required. Seconded by Mr. E. D. Rogers. R. H. Smith Esq., said that he did not intend to make a speech; but some years ago he was very desirous to effect an union between the Grammar and Common Schools. The inhabitants, however, protested against it and voted down the scheme. He was anxious that the school should have all the accommodation required; but from personal conversation with some of the Trustees, he believed they would not all endorse Mr. Rogers' view, that additional room was required. He did not believe they would be warranted in building a new house at present, neither were the number of scholars in attendance sufficient to necessitate it. Some parties complained on account of the numbers of children kept in a small room like that used by the Assistant Teacher; and others, that it created confusion to have two teachers in one room at the same time; but he thought the Library Room quite large enough for a recitation room for the Assistant Teacher. He, therefore, could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Nixon said, he moved the resolution, because his own impressions were, there was not sufficient accommodation. Both Teacher and pupils were breaking down in their health, and he had been obliged to take his daughter away from school in consequence; and others were complaining.

Mr. Hutchcroft thought there was quite sufficient accommodation; and the people thought they had as much as they could do this year to pay their debts.

Dr. Hunter did not believe there was a person present but was satisfied more accommodation was required. For his part, he was opposed to sending girls to a mixed school, as they learn bad language, &c. He thought we should have no other school for girls totally separate, and the same advantages afforded the girls as the boys. The next question following this resolution, supposing it to be decided in the affirmative was—Where were the funds to come from? Now, the Village Council would shortly have something above \$1,000 of Clergy Reserve money; and he was of opinion that the inhabitants could not do better than appropriate this money towards enlarging the school accommodation.

Mr. Bentley rose to support the resolution. Any one who would take the trouble to examine the statistics furnished could not but be satisfied that more accommodation was required. The number of sittings at desk were 98; while in March the number of children attending the school were 129—33 more than there was accommodation for. Dr. Bentley then delivered a lengthy speech upon the impropriety of mixing girls with boys, and contending that the Trustees should establish a high school for the education of girls.

Jared Irons, Esq., said he considered there was sufficient accommodation. We had only just completed paying for the present building, when we were again asked to build another house. In regard to the Clergy Reserve money, alluded to by Dr. Hunter, he was favorable to funding this money, and by putting a trifling sum to it, they would have a permanent endowment sufficient to pay our school taxes. He was opposed to increasing the taxation of the municipality under the present tight times.

Mr. Hunter replied by stating that \$1,000 would be of as much service to the Municipality, expended in the way he proposed, and give more general benefits, than in any other way. He agreed with Mr. Bentley, that there was not sufficient accommodation to teach girls the higher branches.

Mr. Smith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Cook, the following resolution: Resolved—That the Trustees be directed to take into consideration the best mode of meeting the wants of the present school accommodation, and to report a matured and comprehensive plan, with the probable costs, and the best manner of raising the necessary funds, to a future public meeting.

Mr. Marsden did not consider Mr. Smith's resolution an amendment.

Dr. Pyrie said, he submitted to the Chairman that the resolution was not in order.

Mr. Hutchcroft thought we did not require any additional accommodation for this year. People found it, hard to pay their honest debts, without being heavily taxed.

Mr. Jackson said he did not consider the building of another school-house upon the present premises would meet the objection urged by the gentlemen favorable to a separate girls school; neither could he support the original resolution, for he did not consider it had been shown that more accommodation was required. He was aware that the desks could be placed more closely together, and thus make room for a large number of scholars. He would like to know of Mr. Collins why they were placed so far apart, as that gentleman was one of the Trustees at that time.

Mr. Collins replied by stating their object was to cover over an much space as possible. They had a very large room, 60 by 40, and desired to fill it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bowden thought a board partition might be erected to separate the children taught by the teachers—the scholars of the male teacher in one apartment, and the younger classes in the other.

Mr. Treat was of opinion that more accommodation was required, and he would propose the excavation of earth under the present building, raise the building about two feet, and excavate enough to make a school-room from 8 to 9 feet high. This would furnish all the room required, and some considerable expense saved.

After some further remarks by Mr. Nixon, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Smith, and others, the chairman put the question to vote, when the amendment was carried almost unanimously.

After passing a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

Cricket Match.

A friendly game at Cricket was played, in this place, on Wednesday last, between the Married and Single men. The day proved favorable, and a large number of our citizens turned out to see the sport. The following is the score, the Bachelors winning by six runs:

Married Men—1st Innings.	
Boulbee, bowled by Exten.	4
Brodie, do do	0
Bentley, do do caught by H.	7
Warner, do do	0
Wallis, do H. Warner, caught	7
by Corryell.	2
Spencer, do do	4
Fox, do do	0
Lloyd, do Exten, caught by	3
Hunter, do do do J.	0
Warner, do do	0
Frent, do H. Warner.	1
Jackson, not out.	1
Craig, stumped out by J. Warner.	0
Ryan, run out.	0

Byes.	5
Wides.	2
Total, first innings.	73

Single Men—1st Innings.	
J. Warner, bowled by Brodie.	13
Corryell, do do	0
H. Warner, do do caught by	3
Wright.	3
Lloyd, do Alfred Boulbee.	3
Exten, do by Boulbee.	0
caught by Hunter.	0
Arthur Boulbee, bowled by Alfred	0
Boulbee.	0
Lyman, bowled by Boulbee, caught by	4
Craig.	0
Goach, do Brodie, do Wallis	0
Mulock do Boulbee.	0
Hallan, not out.	2

Byes.	2
No Ball.	1
Total, first Innings.	33

Married Men—2nd Innings.	
Bentley, bowled by H. Warner, caught	0
by Lyman.	0
Brodie, do do caught by	2
Corryell.	2
Wallis, run out.	0
Boulbee, do H. Warner.	4
Jackson, do J. Warner.	0
Ryan, do do	3
Spencer, run out.	1
Hunter, do by H. Warner.	2
Treat, do by J. Warner, caught	0
by Corryell.	0
Craig, not out.	0

Bye.	1
Total, second Innings.	13

Single Men—2nd Innings.	
Corryell, bowled by Bentley.	3
Lloyd, do do	0
H. Warner, do Alfred Boulbee.	25
J. Warner, do do	12
Lyman, leg before wicket.	0
Exten, stumped out.	1
Mulock, not out.	7
Arthur Boulbee, bowled by Brodie.	0
Hallan, run out.	2
Goach, run out.	1
Pudich, bowled by Boulbee, caught by	0
Fox.	0

Byes.	51
Wides.	7
Total, second Innings.	59

Married Men 2nd Innings.	
Do do 2nd	13
Total.	86
Single Men, 2nd Innings.	
Do do 2nd	59
Total.	92

Young Men winning by six runs.

Plo Nic Party.

One of the most social gatherings we have had the pleasure of attending for some time, took place yesterday afternoon, in Mr. John Millard's grove. The Plo Nic originated, we understand, with Miss Waite and her pupils, and was introduced, at first, to be confined to the school; but on considering the matter a little more, it was determined to invite the parents and friends of education generally. On our arrival, we found two long tables with excellent provisions—cakes, tart, &c., of many kinds; and we can assure those of our readers not aware of the fact, that when the ladies of Newmarket undertake anything they prosecute it with vigour. We were not made aware of the number that partook of refreshments, but presume they exceeded 200. The tables, and the grounds likewise, were nicely decorated; and indeed the whole affair was really creditable to the managers.

The Newmarket Brass Band were in attendance, and contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Ten being over, Prof. Griwald made a phonological examination, accompanied by a few remarks; after which a vote of thanks was given to Miss Waite and the committee of management, and also to the Band: a couple of glees were then sung by Mr. Waite, assisted by other members of the Band, and proceedings terminated by their playing the national anthem—all delighted with the afternoon's enjoyment.

Oricket.

We are informed that a highly interesting match will be played on the Holland Landing ground, on Tuesday next, between an eleven North of the Ridges with Bradford and one north of Bradford. This match is chiefly got up with the idea of selecting an eleven to play Toronto, and will show the play of the flower of some sixteen clubs, our readers may therefore anticipate a display of cricket, the like of which has never been seen in these northern regions. We know many of those who will take a part in this match, and feel assured that the eleven more especially from our own neighbourhood will make a good stand, yet we hear that the further North men insisted on such conditions as must inevitably give them the strongest team, still the battle is not always to the strong, and at any rate the grand object will be attained.

Rev. Mr. Hooper, from London, England, will preach in the Congregational Church, Newmarket, at the usual hour, on Sabbath next.

Correspondence.

We wish to distinctly understand that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.
Mr. Editor.—Please to accept from a plain man a few plain thoughts on matters and things, designed in a purely patriotic spirit I trust, and with a fervent wish to assist in reversing the growing tendency of the age to clericalism, pedantry and stult. At no time in our history were industry and economy more essentially requisite in the body politic, than they are at this moment, and yet, never were we more deluged by impracticable myths to chase away healthy industry and smiting content from our land. Pasting over for the present such subjects as politics, County Towns, Hudsons Bay, Legislative Council and various other trash with which your journal like all the rest is continually overflowing, I shall for the present confine myself to the most glorious bulwark of all, viz., that of education.

Of all the vices that are called, the cost of education is the most general, and of all others the most dangerous perils, because perverted morality flattered and tempted by the prospect of raising the standard of intellect as they call it, "fill all their" Calibans become Cricketers, swallow the vile boluses that are constantly being compounded by those interested parties who "cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed" and discover when too late that the tents of our species must eat our bread in the sweat of our brow, and the much coveted learning when actually attained, becomes as it too often does, a curse, rather than a blessing. I have been led to make these remarks by reading in a late number of your journal of a very ridiculous ceremony perpetrated in a remote village bearing the sonorous cognomen of Queensville; and as several letters have since made their appearance, showing a tendency in others also to make goosepicks of themselves, I for one do enter a solemn protest against all such farcical proceedings. After a due propulsion of heavy dictionary words, and the consumption of two or three columns of your tidy little bit of a paper, the laboring mountaineer in the shape of a walking stick or thrashing-cane, and presented the same country pedagogue. However, save the mark, the offering was accepted at all events, but if two-thirds of these first class fellows had sticks applied to their own delicate articles and packed off to Fraser's River, and the remainder subdued by cutting their wages down one-half, they would be much more quiet and manageable, and we might yet hope that our sons might be saved from ruin, and grow up useful and industrious farmers and honest men like their progenitors. I for one, never did believe in the new fangled idea of educating the masses, and long experience has fully confirmed me in my earlier impressions; to read a note of hand before signing it, be thoroughly conversant in the multiplication table, and able to calculate from the ready-reckoner, are accomplishments sufficient for nine-tenths of our people; teach the remainder what you please, and take my word for it, you will have swindlers and defrauders in abundance even then.

What in the name of common sense would these dunces have us do more for them? They have already more special legal enactments in their favor than any other class in the community, and they monopolize a very considerable share of the produce of our land, and many of their salaries, exceeds the profit on the best hundred acres in the country. Talk of priestcraft, forsooth, the vilest system of cities was mild in comparison to the phylatony of these bearded heathens. No sir, we have an more of this trash; as an introduction to the order of the day, here is an outline for the grooming-book. Let us first make a class to which they originally belong, and let us commence by presenting them with sticks and shavers by the score, and let us let us kiss their aristocratic toes.

Yours, &c.
July 22nd, 1898. INDIGNATION

To the Editor of the New Era.
—As it is in the name of common sense that I write this, I must say by saying "I look upon the signature Very Short as a forgery." Was the excitement of rubbing out print so great that he forgot himself, or his desire to try and damage the Council, so great that he became so wicked?

Allow me to inform "Very Short" (I have as much respect for Councilmen as he professes to have; and so far from vexing and annoying the committee, I would be happy, if in my power, to assist them, and should they deviate from the track the first friends they have, are those that point out to them, any inaccuracies that may occur. If it were not for the resolution until a week afterwards, and had I heard it read, there is only one conclusion to come to, that it was wrong, both as a precedent and practice.

VERY SHORT.

Newmarket, July 20th 1898.

Love of Truth.

To the Editor of the New Era.
—As it is in the name of common sense that I write this, I must say by saying "I look upon the signature Very Short as a forgery." Was the excitement of rubbing out print so great that he forgot himself, or his desire to try and damage the Council, so great that he became so wicked?

Allow me to inform "Very Short" (I have as much respect for Councilmen as he professes to have; and so far from vexing and annoying the committee, I would be happy, if in my power, to assist them, and should they deviate from the track the first friends they have, are those that point out to them, any inaccuracies that may occur. If it were not for the resolution until a week afterwards, and had I heard it read, there is only one conclusion to come to, that it was wrong, both as a precedent and practice.

VERY SHORT.

Newmarket, July 20th 1898.

Foreign and Colonial.

Newmarket Advertisements

THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his numerous friends and Customers that he has on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest remunerating profit) a very large assortment of the choicest

TEAS, GROCERIES,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
In the Grocery Department will be found—
Teas, Spices,
Coffee, Tobaccos,
Cocoa, Cigars.

Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,
Rice Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.
In the Provision Department
Lard, Cheese,

Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,
Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel,) Herrings, Cod,
Fish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes,
Flour, Peas,
Oatmeal, Corn,

Biscuits, Cornmeal,
Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.
ON THE BOOKSHELVES
Are kept a good supply of English and American
BOOKS in almost all the departments of Science
and Literature, in various styles of binding, &c.

Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books, Pens, &c., &c.
Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856. V. a 1

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh

THOMAS NIXON,
Nowmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Dwelling House for Sale.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT.
The Building is nearly new and contains a large Cellar Kitchen and Dairy, and Vegetable Cellar; on the first floor a Parlor, Dining, Sitting and Bed Room; and on the second floor three Bed Rooms.

There is also an excellent soft water cistern on the premises. The Lot containing 55 feet frontage on Main Street, by 165 feet deep. The Building at present rents for £27 per annum.

¶ Title Indisputable.

Possession given within one month from day of Sale

Apply to

C. G. & H. HUMPHREYS

Newmarket, June 5, 1857. 11-18

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
OF Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon &c

1621 JOHN BENTLEY.
"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

General Agent, British North America (Cobalt)
FREDERICK R. STAHL:
 MONTREAL.
 -This Office insures against Loss or Damage
 by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by con-

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent.—of the net excess will be made to all classes of insured.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the

Losses are made good without deduction of discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent*,
Newmarket.

March 1st, 1852.

Newmarket Mills.
 THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand—Flour, Bran, Shorts and Chop Stuff, which from and after this date he will sell for CASH ONLY.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto,
President, I. C. GILMORE,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BRAY, RICK LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 16-2

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledger Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, Graphs, &c., Available.

NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

THE NEW ERA
18

ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,
NEWMARKET.
Terms—7s. 6d. per year in Advance or 10s. if
so paid.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 2
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0 6
Six to ten lines, first insertion, - -	0 3
Each subsequent insertion - - -	0 0
For each line above, - - -	0 0
Each subsequent insertion - - -	0 0

Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.